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# NEWS

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## TURKISH FORESTERS STUDY AMERICAN METHODS AT UM

Ten high ranking Turkish foresters have been studying the American way of forestry on the University of Montana campus.

The foresters will leave Missoula for short study tours at Grangeville, Idaho; Yellowstone National Park; Rhinelander, Wisconsin and Washington, D. C. before returning to Turkey.

They have been accompanied on their American travels since their arrival in Washington last June 8, by G. M. DeJarnette of Missoula, U.S. Forest Service retired.

Dr. W. R. Pierce, UM professor of forestry and foreign student adviser for the forestry school, said this is the second consecutive summer the UM forestry school has been selected by the Agency for International Development to host Turkish foresters.

Particular emphasis is given to the multiple-use concept of managing forest land for timber, watershed protection, livestock forage, wildlife habitat and recreation. Course instruction at the University included lectures and practical exercises led by faculty specialists in the various phases of multiple-use management.

Field trips to forest areas and forest industries in western Montana have been made. The visitors are also studying techniques of forest planning using aerial photographs.

The Turkish foresters pointed out that Montana has country similar

(more)



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to their native Turkey. Even so the problems are sometime different. Turkey has 28 million acres of timber, but only about 10 million are usable.

Turkey's forests include both soft and hardwood, the hardwood being similar to that found in the American midwest and south.

Turkish foresters receive their basic training from the German school, and have a heavy emphasis on timber production. The needs of Turkey appear to fit with multiple-use, hence their interest in studying forest management here.

Ninety-nine percent of the Turkish forests are federally owned and presently 11 per cent of the land is in forest; the goal of the current forest-station program is 23 per cent of the land in timber.

Another problem confronting the turkish foresters is the large resident population in the nation's forests. Many turks live and raise a total of 25 million goats, giving those citizens a proprietary interest in the Turkish forests.

The ten turkish foresters, Baki Acar, Zeki Ergul, Mustafa Siik, Ahmet Kasim, Ibrahim Masrabaci, Mehmet Olgay, Kadri Ozdemir, Kemal Saatci, Cemal Tugcu, Muhittin Turker, and two American-Turkish interpreters, Turhan Dikmen and Onal Sarac.